SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC BABES IN THE WOOD. From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Schurz will doubtless feel much gratified by the fact that the Democrats of Penusylvania have taken him up and "indorsed" him. The longest of all the resolutions which they passed at their convention on Wednesday is devoted to him. Indeed, most articles in Democratic papers, or resolutions at Democratic conventions, begin with these words: - "As Senator Schurz says, we," etc., etc. The glory of a true Republican must be to furnish Democratic politicians with ideas, seeing that they have none of their own. They are sheep without a shepherd, and bleat loudly for a leader. At present the Democratic party is living upon the crumbs which fall from the table of Senator Schurz, or which are thrown to them by a few "advanced" Republicans of the same school.

The New York Express-which is, after all, a more satisfactory Democratic journal than many others of greater pretensions-says to the Republicans, "The Democrats are not such fools as to play into your hands, by permitting you to make principles or platforms for them.' Nevertheless, that is precisely what the Democrats are doing at this moment. Mr. Vallandigham's propositions amount to this—"Let us go and dress ourselves up in the Republicans' clothes, and see if we cannot pass ourselves off for the real Simon Pure." Vallandigham has tried fighting against the irresistible long enough, and he now says, "It is all of no use. Let us pretend that we are on the same side as the enemy." Some of our contemporaries—the Springfield Republican among themare frequently urging us to encourage this spirit in the Democrats. They think that Democrats ought to be invited on to Republican ground. So they ought-but it is all dream-land which these happyfamily Republicans see before them. They might as well say, let us sit down together and order in the millennium. The Democrats only want to float into power on the Republican corks, and then they would cut loose soon enough. The great and insuperable difficulty before them is that the policy which might win them the North would certainly lose them the South. They cannot furbish up a programme which would be equally satisfactory to both sections of their party. This is what will ruin them in the Presidential contest. The terms which alone would be acceptable to the North would be rejected with bitter indignation by the South. The leaders foresee the danger, and all their skill is now applied to the preparation of a soothing mixture, which can be offered alike to the man who fought for the Union and the man who fought for secession. Count Cagliostro himself would have been puzzled to concoct such a draught, and the Democratic quacks have thus far had all their

doses thrown in their faces. Failing the discovery of a satisfactory nostrum, the Democrats naturally fall back upon the old line-abuse of the President. Even this horse has lately broke down under their weight. Somehow or other, reckless s of General Grant do no "take" quite so much as they did. The President has gone on very quietly with his work, doing his duty with absolute delitydisappointing a Fenton here and there, and making enemies because he will not be "bullied" into the disposal of offices-but doing all that he can to encourage necessary reforms, to settle old standing disputes with foreign powers, and generally to leave a good record behind him. The Fenton organs do not like him, but the people do. The Fentons vow implacable hostility, but the people inwardly despise this sort of warfare, and will estimate the President by his acts rather than by the abuse of his enemies. Even the ultra Democratic journals perceive that the President is rather benefited than injured by the incessant slanders heaped upon him. The Cincinnati Commoner, that fine specimen of the surviving Copperhead, remonstrates thus with its Democratic friends:-"Why ignore the fact that Grant, whenever measured by any true standard, is a much safer man than Sumner? All the impulses of the latter are false. Grant's are right in many things. Why attempt to create the impression that Grant has no ability at all, when events prove the reverse? Do you suppose all our people to be purblind?" Here we have very wise talk from an apparently unpromising quarter. The course of the Administration has been of a good, sound, commen-sense, and prosperous character, and the squeals of the Fentons, no matter from what State they hail, cannot blind the people to that fact. The public will judge General Grant by results, and not weigh him in the scales of angry and disappointed politicians. Meanwhile, the babes in the wood will go on trying to find their way out, and making a sorry mess of the attempt.

CURSE YE, MEROZ! From the N. Y. Tribune. The descendants of John Knox and his brethren in Philadelphia have assuredly not forgotten their ancient battle-cry, "Meroz," being still, as of old, the Scarlet Woman on her seven hills, whom they by no means agree with Carlyle in writing down an extinct Satan. This sect our readers will remember as the one who lately brought themselves before the public in their dispute with Mr. George H. Stuart anent the diabolical proclivities of hymn-singing. The synod is now in convention in the City of Brotherly Love, and occupled, as a synod of any religious body should be, in discovering for the world evidences of God's watchful care of His children, and subjects of thanksgiving for His infinite mercy. An ordinary spectator would suppose that out of the national history of the past few years, with its chartered judgments and vast results of moral power, a history in which each man there present had his share of thought or feeling, cause for gratitude might have been found; that indeed they need have gone no further than the soft spring sunshine and the buds on the green waving branches outside of the church windows to know that God still held the world secure in the hollow of His hand, as in the day when He first smiled upon it and pronounced it good; that out of these simple daily miracles, if they went no further, they might have carried home lessons to their people of the love of our Elder Brother to us all, the evil as well as the good, and the infinite charity taught thereby.

But our reverend friends were in no mood for sunshine or spring buds and blossoms, any more than for universal brotherly love. After a short glance over the world's history, they appeared to find nothing had occurred worthy of commemoration before or since the days of Knox, and consequently formed

themselves into a committee of the whole. and resolved, that this Church, represented in General Synod, return their devout thanks to God this day for the life and labors of the great Scottish reformer.

De gustibus, etc.-even in the matter of saints. This saint was an honest Christian, and zealous, if narrow and crude; and we would suggest that a republication just now of his famous philippic "Against the ungodly regimen of women over the country," might be seasonable and wholesome. The synod, however, fell back from John Knox on to the consideration of the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," which was, as everybody knows, a brutal and terrible tragedy enough. Why, however, it should remain, in the eyes of certain otherwise healthy and sensible people, a perpetual blood-spot to make them color-blind to all other phases of history, passes ordinary comprehension. The synod proceeded to resolve that they rejoiced in that the tri-centennial anniversary of this feast of horrors would occur in 1872, and finally, in selemn conclave, pronounced that the blood of the saints massacred on that day was at last avenged, while, by request of the synod, a solemn prayer of thanksgiving was offered that Paris had met her deserts. However consolatery it may be to human nature to curse Meroz, it appears to be a still more grateful task to rejoice that the curse has

It requires an eye as keen as Knox's own perhaps, to trace the connection between starving and murdered wives and babies of Parisian workmen to-day, and the bloody cruelties committed centuries ago by the De Medicis and the Guises; but our reverend friends speak with oracular authority of the ways of Providence, and it becomes us to be silent. But are their own skirts quite clean of the blood of the innocents? If due-bills for murder can thus be brought in against a Church after three hundred years have passed, and blood for blood be required with interest, ought they not to be looking into the doings of their progenitors when they, like Catherine, were drunk with power? There is that massacre at Tredah, under Cromwell, yet unpaid for, as bloody as St. Bartholomew, and only shorter in duration because the supply of victims gave out sooner. That of the Pequod fort in Connecticut, burned when filled with sleeping men and helpless women and children to the music of resounding Covenanting hymns? Can it be that our friends of the Philadelphia Synod have yet to pay with their respectable lives for these grisly dances of death in long-ago ages? Or are they in this, after all, the most trustworthy interpreters of His doings who sees not as man seeth, and whose ways are not as our ways?

THE REAL CENTRALIZATION. From Every Saturday.

It is a statement frequently made that fearful centralization is going on in our Government which threatens to paralyze the States and destroy individual liberty. Like most alarming, outcries, it seems to us to have but a semblance of justification. Hamilton remarked in the Federalist: - "The operations of the Federal Government will be most extensive and important in times of war and danger; those of the State governments in times of peace and security.' If he had foreseen a war, not of the ordinary character, not such as the Union actually encountered before the present generation, the Federal Government, how much stronger would he have made his statement! Concurring with Madison in the saying that the Union was not a monster whose members controlled its head, he would have vindicated the general exercise of powers by the Federal Government which was assumed during the war of the Rebellion. That Government, in a sudden and chaotic crisis, was called to save the life of the nation. The machinery provided in the Constitution for ordinary exigencies was inapplicable, or was thrown out of gear by the secession of eleven States. The nation fell back on its inherent powers, using the forms of law, following precedent wherever it could, but confronting the peril at all events: and it succeeded. In so doing it showed itself strong where even the most acute and disinterested critics, like De Tocqueville, had pronounced it weak. Undoubtedly that was a centralizing process; but its results were of two kinds: those which were temporary or which will recur only with the return of a similar crisis, and those which have entered into the working character of the Government.

What, then, is the permanent centralization which is supposed to have originated with the present era? In a word, it is the increasing predominance of the legislative branch of the Government. When the war of the Rebellion came on it was found, as has been well said, that Congress was the driving-wheel of the Government engine, while the will of the people was the motive power. The Judiciary was powerless, the Executive could do but little more than await legislative action. And so it continued throughout the war; and the lesson that was then learned, which England was centuries in acquiring, will never be forgotten, and the result will be to make Congress the predominant force in our Government, as Parliament is in the British Government. We know there are those who imagine that the Executive has been gaining on the other departments, and that the real centralization is there. No greater mistake is possible. The President of the United States is not near so powerful in our political system as he was even a dozen or fifteen years ago. Buchanan, who was much weaker personally than Grant, carried through the Lecompton iniquity, which was much more obnoxious than the San Domingo project, which Grant was obliged to drop. Perhaps it will be said that the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations is a proof of the power and interference of the Executive with the legislative department; but the failure of the main scheme, of which Mr. Sumner's removel was but an incident, shows that the latter event was chiefly owing to other and probably personal causes, existing in the Senate itself. How the President fares in a direct issue with Congress, even where he is strongest, as in the control of patronage, may be seen in the Tenure-of-Office law, with which President Johnson was lassoed. In whichever direction we turn, in fact, we see this same process of legislative ascendancy going on. Does the Sapreme Court render a decision adverse to the action and views of Congress? The court can be reconstituted and enlarged by Congress, till the decision is reversed. We do not say that such was the history developed by the recent legal-tender decisions; but we do say that the example shows what can be done in such exigencies, and the mere fact of ability often answers every purpose of its exer-tion. In Mr. Fisher's thoughtful work on "The Trial of the Consti-tution," great stress is laid upon the prac-tical inefficiency of the fifth article—that pro-

viding for amendments-of the Constitution.

Since the book was written the author has doubtless had occasion to see in this very weakest part of the Government, as he had considered it, one of the strongest proofs of the controlling power of Congress, which consummated the three last constitutional amendments and recast the Government, by requiring the rebellious States to ratify the amendments as among the conditions of restoration to the Union. In short, Congress is the section of the Government which is clothed with practical ability-which does things-and consequently it draws to itself the forces of sovereignty and must go on increasing while the other branches are decreasing. In pursuing this investigation it might be shown, we think, that not only is Congress

gaining on the co-ordinate branches of the Government, but the House of Representatives is gaining on the Senate; but it is not necessary to be thus minute. It is more to the point to glance at the necessity and the safety of this general process. Without its inauguration it is perfectly clear that the nation could not have been rescued from its recent peril. The Government, as previously operated, was like an old-fashioned man-ofwar, powerful on its broadsides, but exposed to raking fires and to boarding, especially if disabled at the helm; while now it resembles a turreted iron-clad, with its guns under ready control and equally effective in any direction. This adaptability gives an impression of greater accession of power than has actually happened, and we think it will be found on examination that the States and the other branches of the Federal Government have not been divested of any attributes really essential to the welfare of the people, and that Congress has assumed none that are dangerous. It has certainly attempted no such pretensions as the Supreme Court judges quietly put forth n the Dred Scott decision, which affirmed hat this Government had been administered on wrong principles for seventy years and that no barriers could be erected against the national spread of slavery. There were no outcries then about centrali zation! And yet that decree was made without any impulse from the people, by men who held life offices, and it was claimed to be irreversible in its nature. Congress, on the other hand, comes directly from the people, and goes back to them again at short intervals, and is never free from the popular pressure. If any branch of the Government, therefore, can be safely intrusted with increased power, it is the legislative. Further securities against abuse are found in the vast and increasing extent of our country, which will render any deleterious kind of centralization, like that of the French political system, utterly out of the question; and also in the character of our people, whose impulses, training, and experience make them more and more the haters of everything in the nature of absolutism. But they do see that a government, like all other instrumentalities. to be worth anything must be efficient, and they are taking care that ours shall be.

CANADA.

From Harper's Weekly (edited by G. W. Curtis).

The present political situation and prospects of Canada make the opinion of that country upon the treaty of Washington a subject of peculiar interest. The Canadian member of the commission, Sir John A. Macdonald, is a man of unquestionable ability, and he would not be likely to assent to any terms which would be injurious to his country or to the government party of which he is the leader. For the very reason, however, that Sir John is a leader of that party, and has assented to that treaty, it is opposed by the opposition. But that the advantages of the arrangements proposed are not all upon one side is evident from a careful study of the document, and it is to be hoped that no serious opposition will be finally shown in Canada, for the sake of good feeling hereafter. If the concession of the mutual freedom of the fisheries, and of the free trade in fish and fish-oil, should appear to be onerous upon Canada, the United States will pay a difference, to be determined, and the money so paid will, of course, be left with Canada by the British Governmest. But there are general reasons why Canada should view the treaty as kindly as

possible. The policy of the British Government is colonial freedom. The troops have been wholly withdrawn from Canada, and the country is recommended to form an army for itself. The feeling of the British Cabinet is unmistakable, and it has probably the sympathy of the country. The Marquis of Normandy, indeed, lately made a speech upon his departure for Queensland as Governor, in which he said that he hoped the links between the colony and the mother country would be more closely drawn than ever. The Spectator says that Lord Kimberly, the Secretary for the Colonies, who was present, must have been rather astonished, because, it adds, this has not lately been the wish of the Foreign Office. The Spectator, however, thinks that it is the sentiment of Great Britain, but it differs from authorities quite as competent to measure that sentiment. What the Tories might do, should they come into power, is not certain, but it is very evident that separation is the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government. "The solitary link that now binds us to the mother-land," says the Hamilton Times, "is the appointment by England of our Governor-General." And it is rumored that Lord Lisgar, the present Governor-General, will be succeeded by a Canadian appointed by the home Government; if, indeed, the Canadians should not be authorized to elect a Governor.

The independence of Canada, therefore, must be considered imminent; and perhaps the only serious perplexity in conceding it at once arises from doubts as to its subsequent relations with the United States. There is no general desire in the country for annexation to us. The Canadian is an extreme Englishman in feeling. The traditions of the motherland and race are very powerful with him. Besides, every thoughtful Canadian sees with apprehension the ferocity of our politics, and the corruption which threatens us. He may also very naturally imagine that as an independent and virtually republican country, Canada may avoid some of the defects which experience has disclosed in our system. Becoming independent, therefore, with no wish for annexation, the important question with Canada is the tone of public sentiment in this country. Is it hostile or friendly? Would Canada have anything to fear from aggression upon our side? Would any party, for instance, to secure the Irish vote, advocate a policy of forcible annexation ?

That there has been ill feeling upon our side towards Canada is true. It arose from the peculiarly bitter tone of the Canadian press during the war, and from the use of Canada as a base for Rebel raids. But this feeling has very much passed away, and every sensible citizen of this country knows that the Fenian incursions from our side have balanced the account of forays. The Fenian fury, however, was not directed against Ca- | ments.

nada itself, but against Canada as an exposed flank of England. If Canada were separated from England, and quietly pursued her course as an independent neighboring nation, although the question of ultimate union would undoubtedly be entertained upon both sides, the result would be left wholly to time. Any threat, any hint of coercion, would not only properly alienate the united sentiment of Canada, but it would encounter the resolute opposition of the intelligence and honor of this country. If, therefore, apprehension of danger from the United States delays the accomplishment of Canadian independence, it may be peremptorily dismissed as chime-

But if this be the present situation, it would be unfortunate that the treaty should be endangered by Canadian opposition. Here is an opportunity which is seldom offered to great nations, and still more seldom improved, of restoring harmony to the English-speaking countries, and thereby securing the more satisfactory development of free institutions. Here is a treaty which is evidently the work of men honestly seeking a fair agreement. It is not the result of a contest of jealousy nor of any unworthy emotion. It is not the settlement of a war in which a victor treats with the vanquished, and it is therefore not liable to be disregarded at the first favorable moment. It is a treaty in which civilization itself is interested—in which all sides have made concessions, in which, consequently, no one has gaired unfair advantages, and which, for that reason, each party should try to ratify, not so mindful of possible objections which each might urge as of the benefits which all secure.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

From the A. Y. Nation. An esteemed correspondent asks us to answer the following questions:-"Has a citizen of the United States, as such, any rights within the several States, and if any, what rights? What would be 'appropriate legisla-tion' to enforce such rights?" We will reply as briefly as possible, but shall not go over ground with which we have already made our readers familiar. The Constitution, as originally adopted, assumed that the status of citizenship existed independently of that instrument, but it nowhere defined this condition, nor described the rights and immunities which flow from it; it rather took them for granted as being involved in the very notion of citizens and citizenship. Undoubtedly citizenship implies a duty of protection on the one side correlative to the duty of allegiance on the other. It seemed best to confer upon the several States the function of actively administering this high duty in respect to personal liberty, security, and the enjoyment of property. To the State governments was therefore allotted the primary, and, with the exception immediately to be stated, the exclusive control of all matters pertaining to the domestic and civil affairs of the citizen, all matters relating to the protection of life, person, liberty, and property. But while the grants to the States were thus so large, and were unrestrained by any express limitations, except by the provision that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and by the provisions respecting bills of attainder, ex-postfacto laws, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts, they were nevertheless held and were to be exercised under a most important implied limitation, growing out of the fundamental facts of an essential nation. ality and of citizenship independent of the Constitution, and out of the residuum of duty left in the General Government to afford final protection to citizens. This implied limitation was as follows: -All citizens being free and equal, they must remain so before the laws of a State; they must be left by those laws in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; they must not be subjected to any discriminating or class legislation. In other words, while the field of active legislation in reference to all private and civil matters was left open to the States, and was primarily to be occupied by them alone, they were implicitly forbidden to make or enforce any law which should abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws. In our opinion, a State statute which violated these implied prohibitions was null and void to exactly the same extent and for exactly the same reason that a bill of attainder or law impairing the obligation of contracts was null and void. The first section of the fourteenth amendment was therefore declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution, and introduced no new principle or rule. We concede that this position would not have been acquiesced in prior to the war, which kindled the slumbering sentiment of nationality into a clear and steady flame, but it is now accepted as correct by all who, like ourselves, regard the United States as essentially a nation, and its organic law as framed by the one people thereof. In it we find the authority to enact the Civil Rights bill, which was so grand an idea in the development of the national idea. Whatever doubts may have existed prior to the war in respect to the rights of citizens and the limitations upon the legislative power of the States, they have all been removed by the first section of the fourteenth amendment, which has simply put into a positive and express form what was before inferential and

qual, each one has, as against the State in which he may be-that is, as against the State acting in its organic capacity-the right to remain free and equal to his fellows. The State is organically represented by its legislature, which alone wields the portion of sovereignty entrusted to it; the State acts organically by its legislature, and through its laws, and in no other manner; the implied restrictions of the Constitution which we have mentioned, and the express restrictions of the fourteenth amendment, are in terms addressed to a State exercising its function of law-making. The citizen has, therefore, under the fourteenth amendment the right, as against a State, that no laws shall be passed by its Legislature, or enforced by its officers, which abridge his privileges or immunities as a citizen, which deprive him of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or which deny to him the equal protection of the laws. He has thus a right, as against the State, that his life, liberty, or property shall not be taken from him by virtue of State authority, in any other manner than by a regular course of judicial proceeding, and that all laws which affect him in his private and civil capacity shall affect him and all other citizens alike, without discrimination or class distinction. Under other provisions of the Constitution, he has a right, as against a State, that its legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, which may operate upon going we do not, of course, include the very exceptional instance of domestic violence his life, person, liberty, property, or agreements. The effect of the second section of within a State, which is specially provided for

gresses and courts.

Article IV is simply to make these several rights effective as against all the States of the Union, instead of confining their operation to the single commonwealth in which the person may reside. While the citizen is clothed with these rights directed against a State and referring to its legislative action, to its high function of law-making; while he has a right that the State laws shall protect him in the amplified. enjoyment of all the immunities which are based upon the fundamental facts of his freedom and equality, he has no jural right—that is, no right which can be made the subject of legislation, or which can be taken cognizance of by the courts-against a State in reference to the due administration of its proper and valid laws by its executive and judicial officers. We wish to dwell upon this proposition with emphasis. A confusion in the minds of legislators and of the public in reference to this

very subject lies at the foundation of the Force bill. The proposition we have thus stated must be maintained by all those who wish to preserve the nationality of the Union and the supremacy of its Government, and, at the same time, the principle and practice of local self-government in respect to all things local and private. We repeat, therefore, that when a State has passed laws in agreement with the fundamental facts of freedom and equality, its organic legal duty to the Constitution and to the citizen is disthe Constitution can no charged; be invoked to compel longer

its action, and the citizen has no jural right as against it that these proper laws shall be duly administered by the executive and judicial officers. That this must be true is seen at once, when we consider that if such a right exists at all it can have no limit: if the citizen has such a right in respect to the due administration of proper laws, it cannot stop short of requiring absolute perfection in the course of administration, which would be simply impossible. When, therefore, the laws of a State are proper, the citizen has no jural right, as against the State, that prosecuting and police officers shall be vigilant in acts of prevention, of inquisition, and of apprehension, that grand juries shall be ready to find indictments and petit juries to convict, that judges shall be quick and stern to punish. All this is beyond the reach of the States constitutional sanctions and, we may add, of State constitutional sanc-tions. We desire, upon this point, to be exactly understood. By jural right is meant a right which can be the subject-matter of statutory enactment and of udicial cognizance. The citizen, beyond all question, has rights-or we should prefer to

say privileges-in respect to the due admin istration of the laws, but they are political merely, and not jural; they are held by him in connection with all other persons, and are to be maintained and enforced by him through the ballot-box, and by means of a public opinion which he helps to create. This is a necessary incident of all governments, and especially of those which are republican and representative. If the good and valid laws which legislatures have enacted are not duly administered, there is no legal remedy to be obtained either from Congress or from the State governments; redress must be found alone in a change of officers through the ordinary processes of election and appointment. So much of the responsibility of government does the organic law leave with the people themselves as the final depositaries of power. It is hardly necessary to state that of positive corruption or maladministration in office, where the offenders become liable to the ordinary punishments for crime or to impeachment. The first question is thus, as we believe, plainly and accu-rately, though briefly, answered. We have not referred to rights which may flow

capacity does not belong to any person merely by virtue of his being a citizen of the United States. What has already been said suggests the ready answer to the second question. The language used by our correspondent shows that he has the fourteenth amendment in mind. The phrase "appropriate legislation" is used in the last three amendments, and nowhere else in the Constitution. In the present connection, such "appropriate legislation" must relate to the rights which, though originally implied in the organic law, were first expressed in the first section of the fourteenth amendment. The nature of these rights, as already described, tells what legislation is appropriate. In the first place, no legislation at all is necessary. All the various constitutional prohibitions directed against particular acts or classes of legislation, either by Congress or by the States, execute themselves. Being negative and mandatory in their form and effect, any statute passed in contravention of their requirements is simply null and void. The remedy for their violation is judicial rather than legislative. It has never been thought necessary for Congress to pass statutes in aid of the three important prohibitions which are found in the tenth section of Article I, and which protect life, liberty, and property by forbidding the States to pass any bill of attainder, ex-

post-facto law, or law impairing the obli-

gation of contracts. The new prohibitions

of the fourteenth amendment stand upon

the same basis as the old ones, are similar in

form and nature, and, like them, are to re-

from the fifteenth amendment, because none

of our readers need be told that the electoral

ceive their force and sanction from the courts. Congress may clothe the national subject to the varying interpretation of Contribunals with ample jurisdiction over all cases arising under such invalid local laws, The result is that, citizens being free and and the citizen will thus be fully protected from their unjust and injurious effect. Secondly. If the Legislature of a State should place upon its statute-book any law which violated the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, and which thus infringed the rights of citizens as above described, Congress might, beyond a doubt, declare all acts of State executive and judicial officers, and others, in enforcing such laws, to be offenses against the United States, and make them cognizable in the national courts. We express no opinion upon the question whether the State legislators themselves, who enacted the invalid laws, can, in like manner, be made amenable to judicial sanctions. In accordance with this doctrine, the Civil Rights bill, in its main features, was a proper exercise of the authority conferred upon Congress. Thirdly. In no case can the United States interfere with violations of State laws by individual offenders. In no case can Congress confer upon the national courts jurisdiction over criminal acts of violence done by one or more persons acting singly or in concert against the private civil rights of life, liberty, person, and property, which belong to all citizens alike. A fortiori, in no case can Congress make the defaults, deficiencies, and laxities of State executive and judicial officers, in duly administering those State laws which are valid and proper, offenses cognizable by the Courts of the United States. In the fore-

by the fourth section of article IV. We have thus answered the questions fully, though briefly, and, as we trust, with precision and accuracy. The subject is a broad one, and a complete treatment of it requires that the naked propositions which we have stated sometimes without the connecting links of thought should be carefully illustrated and

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON CRESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS

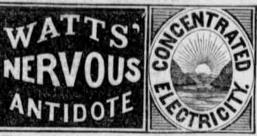
RETAIL

BESECOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

CAS FIXTURES.

MEDIOAL



This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including
Pain, including
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
CHILLS AND FEVER,

by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TRASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870. Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIBOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Deblity, and other nervous diseases, I most heartly recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly, S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,

No. 481 Fourth avenue, Corner Thirty-second street. 4 19 wsmtf 2p



A valuable Indian compound, for restoring health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erystpelas, Cancer, Salt

Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles,

Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back. Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vege-TINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metalife compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never falled to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cared by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedles. It

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. PREPARED RY

H. R. STEVENS. BOSTON, MASS.

Price \$1.25. Sold by all Druggists. 4 29 sw9t

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ. WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest 100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest

grade. 25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium 25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality. 50 cases Catawba Wine

50 casas Catawba Wine
10 burrels
"medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies,
Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc.,
which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and coasumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms. P. J. JORDAN.

5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street,

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. ESCABLISHED 1844.



VM. M. CHRISTY. Bian) Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 127 S. THERD Street, -Opposite Girard Bank.

ADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM No. 7 & TENTH Street.

Having opened anew and splendid store for the commodation of he ladies who desire fine HAIR

work, the best tent that can be procured is em-ployed in the line of business, who have had twelve years' experience no France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMB-INGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The sollity of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled.

[4 isw26t] G. F. WEEKS.